

CONTEST ON SILVER.

Two Strong Factions in Trans-Mississippi Congress.

Bimetallists and Silver Men Have Large Followings.

BRYAN PLEASURES THEM.

Ex-Governor Anthony of Kansas Speaks for Free Coinage.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 28.—The developments of the second day's session of the Trans-Mississippi congress have not been without interest for the advocates of the free coinage of silver, who have been anxious to secure definite expression from the congress in favor of the white metal. Not alone have the minor features, such as warm applause when free coinage was mentioned, been encouraging, but the organization of the committee on resolutions with Congressman W. J. Bryan of Nebraska as chairman and E. A. Marshall of Texas as secretary has been highly delightful. Nevertheless, there is as yet no certainty the matter will go beyond this. In the convention there is a strong element in favor of international free coinage only, and another opposed to any expression whatever upon the subject by the congress. Whether the bimetallists will be strong enough to overcome both these elements can not be told. Yet there is a certainty that the main struggle will be upon this portion of the resolutions committee's report, and the battle will not be of brief duration.

At the opening of the afternoon session yesterday, which was delayed until 3 o'clock, there being nothing before the convention having special precedence, Congressman-elect J. S. Shafroth of Colorado was the first to address the delegates upon the silver question. At the close of his remarks a new series of resolutions were introduced and referred to the committee on resolutions without debate. Among them were these:

Opposing by the Seattle chapter of the congress of a resolution demanding the free coinage of silver, favoring the early construction of Nicaragua canal, opposing the so-called Olney plan with regard to the Pacific railroad debts, and favoring the foreclosure of the government mortgage, with the restoration to the people of the granted lands; favoring the taking away from congress the coinage power and its return to the people under the system of initiative and referendum; favoring the withdrawal of all existing circulating medium and the substitution thereof of an issue of full legal tender treasury notes to the extent of \$50 per capita; favoring the creation of a cabinet office to be known as the department of trade and commerce, and numerous others of a minor character.

The hour of 4 o'clock having arrived, the special order took precedence, and the discussion of the "remonetization of silver" was opened by ex-Governor L. B. Prince of New Mexico. Under the auspices that all structures must first have a foundation, the governor stated he would confine himself to statements of facts, leaving the superstructure of argument to those to follow him. He then reviewed existing conditions, and the condition of the silver market, and the hearty applause following them, the congress took its usual evening recess.

The evening session was a discussion of silver and mainly taken up by Hon. George E. Leighton of St. Louis, who is a director of the Bankman's bank of this city. Mr. Leighton read an exhaustive and carefully prepared paper defending the single gold standard. Mr. Leighton received only feeble and infrequent applause.

Congressman Bryan of Nebraska followed the speaker's hour speech. Liberal applause greeted his appearance and with his first sentence he aroused the audience. He said Mr. Leighton had done what the foes of free silver rarely dared to do. He had defended the single gold standard because it would double the value of gold and annihilate silver as money—all to the benefit of the bankers, who own the gold. The speaker was apt with pretty anecdotes and similes and was frequently applauded.

Ex-Governor Anthony of Kansas closed the meeting with a short speech in favor of free coinage. When he concluded the congress adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

SERIOUS TROUBLE AHEAD.

Great Britain Refuses to Recognize the Nicaraguan Government.

PANAMA, Nov. 28.—Advice from Managua indicates a grave situation in the Mosquito reservation. The British minister, Gosling, has notified Nicaragua that Great Britain refuses to recognize the Nicaraguan government. After an exchange of views Minister Gosling telegraphed to Port Limon for a British warship to come at once to Bluefields. It is reported that the Nicaraguan canal project is at the bottom of the matter and serious trouble is feared.

Public Lands for Lease.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Nov. 28.—Governor Renfrow yesterday placed on the market 300,000 acres of public building and school land in sections 13 and 25 in the Cherokee strip for lease. The leases are good for five years, and bids will be received until January 3, 1895. The lands are rich and arable and will not be a drag.

Border Counties Arming.

BAXTER SPRINGS, Kan., Nov. 28.—The border towns of Southeastern Kansas are all arming against an anticipated raid by the territory outlaws, and should any of these towns be attacked the robbers are likely to meet with a warm reception.

Mining Coal Company.
110 West Sixth street.

WORK OF THE MINT.

Director Preston Submits His Annual Report to Secretary Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Mr. R. E. Preston, the director of the mint, has submitted to the secretary of the treasury his report of the mint and the assay offices for the fiscal year 1894. The value of the gold deposited is stated as \$149,942,545; \$35,626,961 was of domestic production; \$28,000,525 foreign bullion and coin and \$9,115,421 old material; \$2,093,615 were and uncurrent United States gold coin deposited for recoinage.

The deposits and purchases of silver during the year was \$2,746,691 fine ounces, the coinage value of the same in silver dollars being \$29,409,853; \$19,777,700 was of domestic production, \$1,812,390 foreign bullion and coin, \$9,481,404 worn and uncurrent United States coin, and the remainder, \$905,036, old material.

The amount of silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, was \$1,917,659 fine ounces, at a cost of \$8,715,323; average cost per fine ounce being \$9.7313.

The total amount of silver purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, from August 13, 1890—the date the law went into effect—to November 1, 1893—the date of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the act—was \$10,874,682 fine ounces, costing \$105,831,002; the average price per fine ounce being \$9.9414.

The total coinage of silver dollars under the act of July 14, 1890, to July 1, 1894, was \$36,087,943, consuming \$7,911,768 fine ounces, which cost \$29,110,647. The seigniorage of silver coined under act of July 14, 1890, to July 1, 1894, was \$3,977,399.

From July 1, 1894, to November 1, 1894, 2,443,200 dollars were coined. The seigniorage of the same was \$789,764.27, making the total amount of silver dollars coined under the act of July 14, 1890, \$36,331,143, and the total seigniorage \$7,744,000.

The total coinage during the year was: Gold, \$99,474,912.50; silver dollars, 728; subsidiary silver, \$9,094,140.30; minor coins, \$716,919.25; total, \$109,216,730.05.

The gold coinage for the year was the largest ever executed at the mints of the United States in any one year.

The highest price of silver during the year was \$0.7645 and the lowest \$0.5018, showing a fluctuation of \$0.2627 per fine ounce.

The net gold exports for the fiscal year were \$4,172,665, against \$36,897,375 for the prior fiscal year. The net exports of silver for the fiscal year were \$31,041,559, against \$7,653,813 for the fiscal year 1893.

The director estimates the value of the gold stock in the United States, as of July 1, 1894, was: Gold, \$267,292,901; silver, \$634,347,737, a total of \$1,351,810,958.

The production of gold and silver in the United States the calendar year 1893 was: Gold, 1,729,323 fine ounces of the value of \$325,000; silver, 40,000,000 fine ounces, the commercial value of the same being \$749,000,000 and the coinage value \$77,450,000.

Revised estimates of the world's production of the precious metals for the calendar year 1893 show the same to have been \$27,318,100 in gold and \$208,165,000 in silver.

The world's coinage for the calendar year 1893 is stated to have been \$239,485,068 in gold and \$135,360,754 in silver.

The director estimates the stock of gold in the world at the end of 1893 for monetary purposes to have been \$1,965,900,000 and silver \$4,065,790,000; a total metallic stock in the world of \$8,021,690,000.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Several Important Recommendations in Secretary Herbert's Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The most important recommendation made by Secretary Herbert in his annual report is that congress authorize the construction of three great battle ships of about 10,000 tons displacement each to cost exclusive of armament not exceeding \$4,000,000 each, and twelve torpedo boats of from 100 to 300 tons each, at the discretion of the secretary, to cost not exceeding an average of \$275,000. Since his last report five splendid ships have been added to the naval list, three of which are capable of speed in excess of twenty-one knots, while two of them are the fastest cruisers in the world. The five vessels are the Massachusetts, 18,440 tons; Columbia, 22,500; Olympia, 21,630; Montgomery, 12,050; and Minneapolis, 23,076.

The secretary speaks in terms of deep regret of the loss of the Kearsarge and to prevent the famous name from fading from the sea list he suggests that a battle ship be built to perpetuate it. He also suggests that the renowned old Constitution be put in repair and placed on exhibition at the Washington navy yard as an object of interest to patriotic Americans.

The secretary has taken a cue from the battle of Yalu and has given instructions that all but the necessary woodwork must be removed from our ships. Attention is called to the fact that although the government is annually expending a large subsidy for vessels such as the Paris and New York to secure their use in time of war, it has not a gun to put on them.

After again calling attention to the urgent need of legislation for the relief of the personnel of the navy, the secretary recommends that the enlisted force be increased by 2,000 men.

In conclusion the secretary submits estimates for the next year aggregating \$77,885,918, exceeding the current appropriations by \$5,961,198, caused mainly by the necessity of paying for vessels now under contract. It is stated that after this year the appropriations on this score will rapidly diminish—falling from \$13,559,393 next year to \$750,000 in the following year.

Convicted Murderer Escapes From Jail.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok., Nov. 28.—Murderer John Milligan, sentenced to be executed here on January 11, 1895, for the atrocious murder of Mrs. Hannah Clark, made his escape last night at 10:30 p. m., and has not been recaptured.

CHASING THEM DOWN.

Officers Are After the Canadian, Texas Outlaws.

The Bandits Have Fled to the Wichita Mountains.

A FIGHT REPORTED.

Two of the Outlaws Said to Have Been Killed.

EL PASO, Ok., Nov. 28.—A package purporting to contain \$25,000 was expressed from Kansas City to George Isaacs, a wealthy Chickasaw cattle man at Canadian, Texas, arriving at that point Saturday evening last. When the train pulled into Canadian station a gang of bandits held up the express car, opening a general fusillade on the train. Sheriff McGee, of that county, was standing by and took a hand at the shooting in the protection of the express company, and was killed by the robbers, being literally shot to pieces, and several others were fatally wounded in the engagement, among them being some of the bandits, who were carried away by their pals. The robbers were frightened off without securing anything and were chased into the Wichita mountains and the Butte lands of the Wichita country, where a battle occurred Sunday evening, and several participants are reported killed.

The members of the gang are well known in the Southwestern reservation, and a large force of officers are out from these points, presumably looking for the bandits. Isaacs, who shipped the money, was arrested on suspicion Sunday, and taken to Texas. The scheme is supposed to be shipment of money that was to be stolen and the express company made to disgorge and proceeds to be divided.

A number of wealthy cattlemen of the Chickasaw Indian nation, and probably implicated, and furnished the capital of \$25,000 to begin business on. The Antelope hills and the almost inaccessible Wichita mountains are the present hiding places of the gang, and a fight there is probable at any time.

Later dispatches over the military wire from Fort Sill to this point announce a fight between the Canadian City gang of express robbers and their pursuers. The pursuing party were friends of Sheriff McGee, who was killed, and numbered a very large party. They came upon the remainder of the bandits in the Wichita mountains at the head of the West Cache creek and the fight took place about daylight yesterday morning. The bandits numbered ten in the beginning, but three of them were wounded in the shooting at the express office. In the fight it is reported that two of the bandits were killed and three of the pursuing party were disabled and one killed. The posse is composed of citizens unaffiliated with the deputy sheriff of Hemphill county, Texas.

Katy Put on Additional Guards.

DENVER, Texas, Nov. 28.—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway company has put on additional guards on its express cars on its line going through the Indian territory. The guards are all men with records, and if train robbers attempt any more "hold-ups" somebody is going to get hurt sure.

Train Robber "Skeeter" Pleads Guilty.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Nov. 28.—Thurman Baiding, Jess Snyder, Will Faris and Charles Turner of the Cook gang arrived here yesterday from Wichita Falls, Texas, having been arrested, was arraigned in the United States court for the Red Fork train robbery and pleaded guilty.

THE REPUBLICAN HOUSE.

The Republicans Will Have More Than Two-thirds of the Members.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Not until today have the officials of the house felt sufficient confidence in their unofficial list of representatives in the fifty-fourth congress to send it to the printer. As finally prepared, the list shows 244 Republicans, 104 Democrats and six Populists, one silver and one vacant. The Republicans will constitute more than two-thirds of the house membership. Sectionally the Republican majority will be divided as follows:

New England states twenty-six, old middle states sixty-six, middle western states ninety-two, far western states twenty-eight, southern states thirty-two. The Democrats secure only thirteen members in the northern states, California and Massachusetts contribute one each; Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania two each and New York five. Democrats secure six solid state delegations, those of Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina; the Republicans secure nineteen solid delegations, those of Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

In all twenty-eight states may be made from the southern states and a majority of them are to be instituted by Republican candidates against Democrats, but it appears probable that there will not be so many. Myers, who it was expected would wage a contest for a seat from the Sixth Arkansas district, is now quoted as saying that he will not make an effort to secure the seat, in the face of the fact that his opponent is credited with 3,000 majority. Late advice also indicate that Lee Crandall will abandon the contest against General Wheeler for the seat from the Eighth Alabama district.

A Remarkable Achievement in Railroad Affairs.

Was the running of the Exposition flyer, the famous twenty hour train between Chicago and New York, via the Lake Shore route, in service during the World's fair. A handsome litho-water-color of this train may be secured by sending ten cents in silver to C. E. Wilber, Western Passenger Agent, Chicago.

BROWN'S MURDERER.

Further Particulars About the Arrest of Missouri Pacific Train Officials.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Nov. 28.—The arrest of W. J. McKee, superintendent of the Central division of the Missouri Pacific, and J. M. Walsh, trainmaster of the same division, on the charge of murdering Pullman Conductor Brown, created a big sensation. The warrants were issued by Commissioner Wheeler upon information filed by Deputy United States Marshal Jones, and he made the arrests.

A couple of days after the killing a report reached this city that Superintendent McKee and Trainmaster Walsh, who had a special car attached to the train, had been intoxicated and had indulged in some promiscuous shooting through the car window before the train reached McKee. Deputy Jones began investigating these reports, but had not gathered any information connecting McKee and Walsh with the murder, when these gentlemen learned that they were under suspicion and came here to consult with Judge Parker. They requested a full investigation, and were informed that the only way it could be done legally was for them to submit to arrest. They agreed to and the warrants were issued.

Mr. Walsh and Mr. McKee enter a general denial of the charges, but will not talk about the case.

Jacob Barker, Pullman porter, and Jerry Nelson, cook on the special car, are also under arrest. Barker should have walked Brown at Wagoner, and the fact that he said nothing about the murder until after the fact was discovered a hour later looks very much as if he knows something that would throw some light on the tragedy. Barker and Nelson are in jail.

District Attorney Read refuses to discuss the case, and will not state what evidence has been secured against the defendants.

KOLBITES THREATENING.

State Troops Held in Readiness to March to Montgomery.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 28.—It has just been learned that several hot headed Kolbite leaders have issued secret calls for armed men in companies of from 100 to 500 to volunteer to go to Montgomery on inauguration day next Saturday to help to seat Kolb as governor. The call urges the Kolb followers to "maintain their rights and carry out the will of the people," and it is said that companies are being organized. In Selma so great is the apprehension felt that armed guards have been placed over the local military armories to prevent a possible raid upon the arms and ammunition by Kolbites, who may desire to arm themselves for their Montgomery trip. All the troops in the state have arranged to go to Montgomery, and it is understood they will carry their guns loaded. Governor Jones says that while he anticipates no trouble, the authorities will provide to stamp out thoroughly any disorder that may occur. Kolb will not be arrested unless he commits some overt act, or collides with the constituted authorities.

BIG LOSS BY FIRE.

Beef Department of Fowler's Packing House Burned Out.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 28.—Fire was discovered at 1 o'clock this morning in the beef department of Fowler's packing house by James Cowan, the night watchman. He had passed through the building at 11:30 o'clock on his rounds and all was quiet. Three alarms were turned in and the Kansas City, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo., fire departments were called out. The building was five stories high and the fire broke out on the third floor and communicated to the fourth and fifth floors.

At 3:30 o'clock the fire was under control. At that time the north half of the beef department building was nearly gutted and the loss was estimated at nearly \$100,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

The third floor fell shortly before 4 o'clock. On this floor is the butterine department. It was there the fire originated. Canned goods and new machinery for grinding butterine were stored on this floor.

Nicholas' Manifesto.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 28.—The most important points in the czar's manifesto relate to improvements in the condition of all concerned with husbandry. The nobles and the peasants interest on farmers' loans from the Imperial Agrarian bank are reduced from 4½ to 4 per cent and various facilities are conceded for the redemption of debts. The peasants' certain rights to the crown in arrears of taxation are remitted.

A Murderer Ships Out.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Nov. 27.—When the case of the territory vs. John M. Collins, who is charged with killing Jake Mosier, was called in the district court at Norman yesterday the defendant failed to appear, and Judge Scott declared the bond forfeited and the county clerk to begin suit against the bondsmen who are liable for the sum of \$5,000. Collins skipped out with a woman not his wife and left his family destitute.

Druggists on the Anxious Seat.

SOUTH McALESER, I. T., Nov. 28.—The district attorney has issued an order to the United States marshals to arrest all druggists and storekeepers in the Indian territory who sell bitters, tonics, and patent medicines of an intoxicating nature. This order has created a sensation, as all druggists in this territory sell more or less medicines containing alcoholic liquors.

An Oklahoma Postmaster Killed.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Nov. 28.—Word reached the city yesterday of a fatal shooting affray at Black Bear. A man named Gardner and Postmaster Dry of Black Bear quarreled over a piece of land. During the altercation Gardner shot Dry in the back with a Winchester, killing him instantly.

SOUSA'S DISCIPLINE.

General Schofield's Funny Break as to the Conduct of an Orchestra.

How Conductor Sousa was taken to task by General Schofield for his lack of discipline is told as follows.

The last echo of one of Sousa's overtures was just dying away over the sand hills south of the fair grounds, when Gen. Schofield stepped in front of the band and saluted the distinguished leader. Sousa returned the salute and sent one of his men to escort the general up into the bandstand.

"That music was beautiful—beautiful," exclaimed the general as he shook Sousa's hand warmly. "I am astonished, sir, that you get such results with so little discipline."

There is nothing that Sousa prides himself more on than being one of the strictest disciplinarians and he was naturally nettled at the general's criticism.

"Why, general, my men are under perfect control. I'm sure they are thoroughly drilled and I can hardly believe that there is any lack of discipline. I have never noticed it."

"No, that's just it; you don't see it," persisted the general. "I saw it, though. Do you know that as soon as you turn your back on one side of your band to shake your baton at the other, those all quit playing. Of course you don't see it, for as soon as you turn around they begin again."

The fun in this, at the expense of the general, lies of course in the fact that when a section of Sousa's men became silent as he turned to the other was when the music so required. But the general looked upon this lapse as he would look upon the suspension of a section of his artillery when he turned his attention to another part of the field.

HIS REMARKABLE ACTION.

Everybody Gave Him a Wide Berth. Yet He Showed the White Feather.

It isn't often that one finds among the mountaineers of the Southwest a hero of the highest type, but they exist, and a year or so ago I met one. I had been in his neighborhood for three months, and I knew that he had killed a man or two and had the reputation of being the gamest man in the mountains. He was extremely handy with a gun, too, and everybody gave him a wide berth whenever there was a prospect of a row. One day, however, he got into difficulty with a man from an adjoining county, and when the shooting began he cut and ran like a whitehead, leaving the field in possession of the other party. Two days afterward I met him on the road and we talked about the late disturbance.

"I was rather surprised at the way you acted," as mildly as I could, for even then I had no wish to stir him up.

"I reckon most folks wuz," he replied, briefly.

"I knew they were, and they don't understand it; neither do I."

"Well," he said, half apologetically, "I reckon I just run, and that was all there wuz to it."

"There was more than that; you lost your reputation by it."

"Mebbe I did, colonel," and he swallowed a lump in his throat, "but that thar fellow had seven little children dependin' on him, and I kinder had an idea jist afore I pulled the trigger that mabbe I could git along better without my reputation than they could without their daddy, so I ran."

He stopped as if uncertain what to say next and I took him by the hand and shook it with a vigor that I knew he appreciated by the look that came into his eyes.

Like Sweet Music.

"It doesn't hurt much to be knocked out," said a young boxer to a crowd of admirers. "I guess I came as near going out as anybody could, and not lose. It was when I had the go with Murphy. I was getting the best of it until the third round, when I made a slow duck and he caught me on the jaw. After the first jolt it seemed like goin' to sleep. I was layin' there listenin' to the sweetest music you ever heard, with bells ringin' and lights dancin' before me, not hurt a bit, when I heard some one say: 'Won't that durn ever get up?' Then I remembered where I was and pulled up on my knees jist in time to save myself from being counted out. I clinched the round out and came back all right at the next call and won in the sixth. But I'll never forget the sweet music."

How Could They Refuse?

An energetic woman, about 30 years old, for work applied at the office of the United States rubber company, in New York city, and was told by the clerk to go upstairs and see the foreman. The woman, not knowing the way, went out into the yard, and, seeing no other way to get up, she tucked up her skirts and ascended the fire escape to the fourth story. There she opened the window and climbed in, to the surprise of the foreman, who was standing near by. The foreman, after recovering from his embarrassment, asked her what she wanted. The woman stated her mission. She got the job.

Mr. Solpie's Cockatoo.

Nasturtium Solpie, an eccentric citizen of North New York, who goes about with a horse and open buggy, but never gets inside the vehicle, either riding on the horse or leading it, has secured from a dealer in curios a huge Chinese vase of light blue porcelain. This now occupies the front seat of the buggy, and out of it comes a pole, on top of which is chained a large pink and white cockatoo. Mr. Solpie, under the circumstances, now attracts more notice than ever on his daily shopping tour.

PIPER HEIDSIECK PLUG TOBACCO.



Consumers of chewing tobacco who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade tobaccos, will find this brand superior to all others.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A salt well at Warsaw, N. Y., is 1,530 feet deep and cost \$9,500.

The oldest coin known is in the mint collection at Philadelphia. It was coined in 269 in the year 700 B. C.

Boldre estimates that not less than 13,000,000 human beings have perished in earthquakes since the beginning of the historical era.

There are words in the Chinese language that have as many as 40 different meanings, each depending on the intonation used in pronouncing it.

The muscles of a pig's snout are exceedingly powerful for their size, and thus enable the animal to turn up very hard ground with the utmost ease.

Arctic explorers who have found themselves in the midst of an aurora describe it as producing a cooling, prickly sensation and a very exhilarating effect.

Half a pound of dried currants in lieu of oats is said to be fed to the Sultan's horses in Egypt, and this is said to be the secret of the animals' great endurance.

General Booth of the Salvation Army reports that its publication, The War Cry, has an annual circulation of 33,000,000 copies, printed in 40 different languages.

The blessing of Palestine is a small falcon, or hawk, which destroys the field mice. Were the hawks exterminated the human population would be obliged to abandon the country.

TURF TOPICS.

Aluminum horseshoe nails will next commend themselves.

Nelson, 2:03, will be given regular work all winter hitched to a sleigh.

The two minute trotter is still one of the possibilities of the future.

It is proposed to have a running race meeting at Milwaukee next year.

Lucky Baldwin says that he will manage his own stable next season.

"The Thunderer" thinks the trotter has a great future opening for it in Britain.

The Harlem track has been covered with a winter coat of 6 inches deep—compost and straw.

Pascal, champion ten mile trotter, is being used on the road by his owner, Luke A. Burke of New York city.

"They do talk of cork tracks. No doubt the corks pulled after races would pave many tracks," says a turf writer.

The horses that hold the world's records over half mile tracks are Nelson, 2:11½; Magnolia, 2:11½, and Lord Clinton, 2:12.

Andy McDowell says he could not drive Directly, 2:07½, the champion 2-year-old pacer, better than a 2:30 gait without wearing racing colars.

Monroe Salisbury says that in order to become great a horse requires three things—a great sire, a great dam and a good man to develop him. A fourth might be added—a good manager.—Horseman.

THE FASHION PLATE.

Velvet skirts are either black or of some dark rich shade of color.